

# UFO RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

A REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Vol. VI, No. 8

October - November 1979

## APPARENT UFO ATTACK LEADS SIGHTING REPORT LIST

UFOs that damaged a patrol car, caused physiological and electro-magnetic (E-M) effects and animal reactions; objects that emitted blinding lights and fire; another that left behind physical evidence; occupants; a UFO that shone a light beam onto witnesses; objects that landed and took off; and others that emitted sounds and frightened witnesses were the characteristics of sighting reports from at least four states and four foreign countries during the period February-August.

Two high school students were driving near Taylors, Ill., at about 8:40 p.m., April 26, when they saw two lights attached to an object hovering just above the ground. The UFO had "a light beaming from underneath it resembling a small spotlight." Long legs under the object could also be seen, stated the May 1, 1979, edition of the Princeton, Ill., *Record*.

One witness said the UFO was as close as 35-50 feet from the car. It emitted "a humming sound like that of a small motor." Dogs in the area were also barking.

It was approximately 1:30 a.m., on or about June 26. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kneshtel, their daughters, Lori and Stacey, and son, Chuckie, were driving near Flat Rock, Mich., when they observed a light that Kneshtel thought was a jet fast approaching.

Kneshtel slammed on the brakes and pulled off the road, but the object stopped and hovered at tree-top level, stated *The* (Lincoln Park, Mich.) *Allen Parker*, July 4, 1979. The UFO had red and white flashing lights around its perimeter. (See sketch, left). Two large, bright spotlights that later turned a deep blue were seen on the bottom. These lights, estimated to be approximately 10 feet in diameter, "shone on the van, nearly blinding Kneshtel."

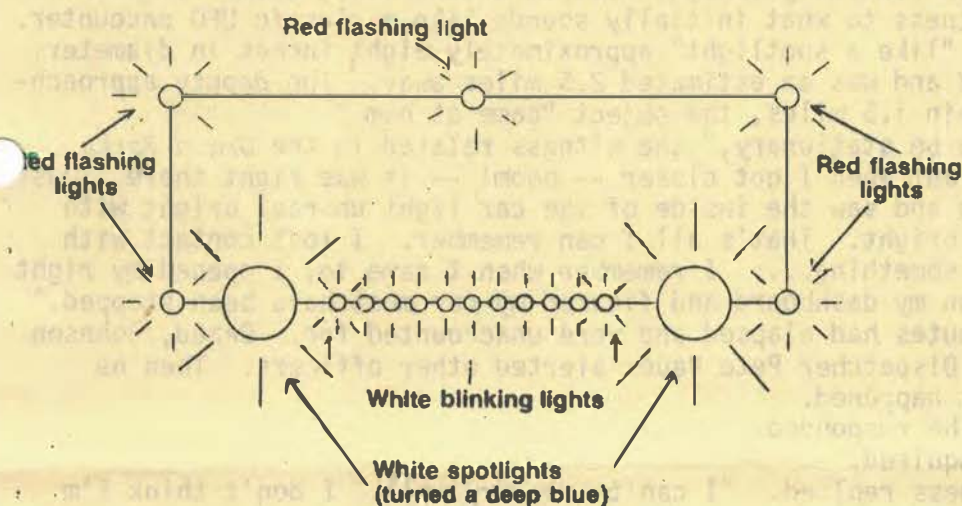
The UFO was about the size of three small houses, and it emitted "a slight whirring noise like a kid's top." The family was badly frightened.

As the object started to leave, "another, smaller craft... appeared, as if in pursuit of the larger one." This smaller UFO "made banked turns."

Witnesses in Minnesota observed UFOs.

Mrs. Rose Marie Julig was at home in Columbia Heights, near Minneapolis, at 10:20 p.m., February 26. With her was a friend, Suzanne Arent.

The women first saw a "huge light in the sky" to the west. It moved slowly toward the house, then turned to the northwest. At this time, the witnesses observed two big headlights and two blinking red lights toward the rear. The UFO turned back toward the house, heading southwest.



UFO Sketch, Near Flat Rock, Mich.,  
on or about June 26, 1979.

(Courtesy: The Allen Parker)



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Rose Marie and Sue knelt on a couch and looked up out of a window as the strange, huge disc stopped and hovered only about 20 feet over the house. It was positioned at an angle, and the UFO's bottom could be clearly seen.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Julig's poodle, strangely quiet, hid under a bed. This was unusual, since the dog only does this when he is frightened, "which is very rarely."

"My cat sat still in a corner and didn't move," she stated in a report to UFOR.

The UFO had "a big, flat, solid, gray metal bottom." Rose Marie saw a series of indentations. There were no lights on the bottom or around the edge.

After about 1.5 minutes, the object quickly moved out of sight. The witnesses rushed to the back door. Rose Marie stuck her head outside and heard a humming sound.

About 15 seconds later, the women watched the object over northeast Minneapolis. They watched for about five minutes as it moved slowly toward the downtown area and disappeared. Total elapsed time of the incident: 25 minutes.

Approximately 45 minutes later, Lee Hoff was driving on Highway 19, near Military Road, when he observed the same or a similar UFO at about 250 feet altitude. It had two "unbelievably strong super lights" that lit up the road around his car. The object was round across the front "and like a hexagon at the rear." It was about the size of a commercial 707 jetliner.

For Val Johnson, deputy for the Marshall County (Minn.) Sheriff's Department, the early morning of Monday, August 27, began routinely enough. But at around 1:40, about 10 miles west of Stephen, he became the witness to what initially sounds like a classic UFO encounter.

Johnson saw a brilliant beam "like a spotlight" approximately eight inches in diameter. It hovered 3-4 feet above the road and was an estimated 2.5 miles away. The deputy approached the light and, when he got within 1.5 miles, the object "came at him."

"It sat there and appeared to be stationary," the witness related in the *Grand Forks* (N.D.) *Herald*, August 29, 1979. "But when I got closer -- boom! -- it was right there. Just right now. I heard glass breaking and saw the inside of the car light up real bright with white light. It was... extremely bright. That's all I can remember. I lost contact with the time span or consciousness or something.... I remember when I came to, I opened my right eye and saw the red engine light on my dashboard and figured my car must have been stopped."

It was 2:19. Thirty-nine minutes had elapsed and were unaccounted for. Dazed, Johnson radioed his department for help. Dispatcher Pete Bauer alerted other officers. Then he called Johnson back and asked what happened.

"Something attacked my car," he responded.

"Are you all right?" Bauer inquired.

"I think so," the groggy witness replied. "I can't see very well. I don't think I'm losing any blood anywhere."

Deputy Greg Winkowski arrived at the site and found Johnson's patrol car sitting sideways on the highway. He radioed the hospital in Warren for an ambulance.

At the hospital, Johnson was treated for "welder burns" to his eyes. There was also a bump on his forehead, which he believes he received by hitting the steering wheel. An eye specialist in Grand Forks confirmed "the painful injury to his eyes could have been caused by a bright flash of light."

Investigating further, deputies found that a headlight on Johnson's car and the windshield were smashed. There was also "a small round dent in the hood... and a broken red light on top of the car. Two steel antennas, which were spring mounted and stuck above the car, were bent at nearly 90-degree angles."

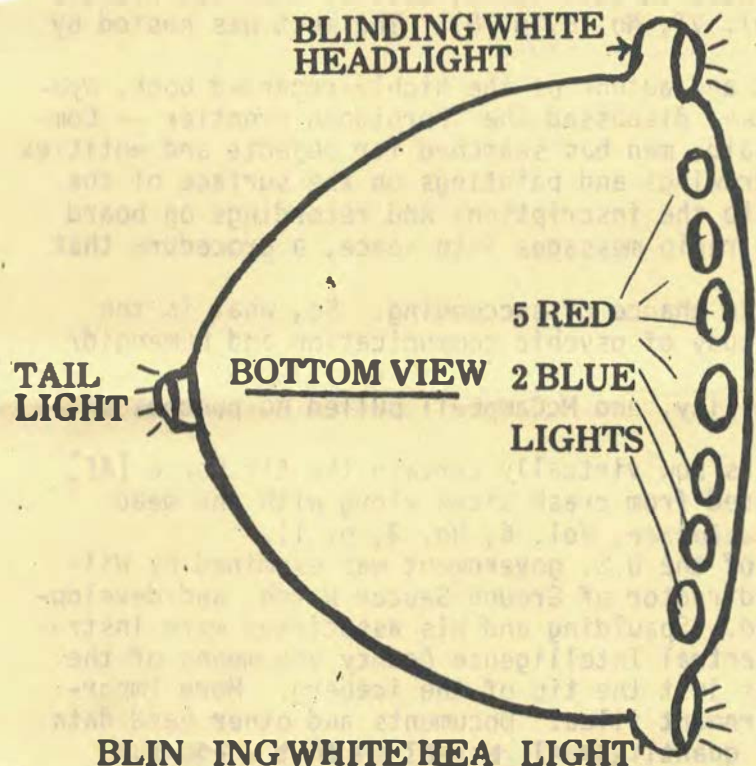
The investigation also showed that the patrol car "traveled 854 feet from the point of impact" before Johnson slammed on the brakes "and skidded for another 99 feet."

"I don't even remember hitting the brakes," Johnson stated.

Additionally, "a mechanical wrist watch Johnson was wearing and an electric clock in the patrol car stopped for 14 minutes."



The following day, Allan Hendry, chief investigator for the Center for UFO Studies, arrived on the scene. He contacted Grand Forks Air Force Base and Federal Aviation Administration facilities in the area. All said there was no aircraft activity in the area at the time of the incident, and nothing had been tracked on radar. Hendry called the report "certainly as good a case as I've seen in the past year."



UFO Sketch, Near Colusa, Calif., May 26, 1979

(Courtesy: Sun Herald)

At about 12:15 a.m., May 26, Carlos and Ruben Genera, brothers, were sturgeon fishing near Colusa, Calif., when they spotted a UFO around two city blocks from the boat and at an estimated altitude of 1,000 feet. (See sketch, left).

"It came out of nowhere and stayed at one point two or three minutes," Ruben remarked in the May 29, 1979, edition of the *Colusa Sun Herald*. "Then it came over our heads and headed west toward the foothills."

The UFO had two extremely bright headlights that shone directly at the fishermen. It "was formed like the head of a bullet, with the blunt end that fits into the cartridge casing being the front." There were several lighted port-holes or windows at the front, bottom. The object emitted a sound "like a big vacuum" that remained for about 50 minutes after the intruder left the area.

While the UFO was in the area, there was "a considerable stir among the animals along the river and at nearby farms."

Four boys and two girls -- students at the Jit Sin Primary School in Bukit Mertajam, West Malaysia -- observed a "tiny flying saucer" with four occupants only about three inches tall in their schoolyard on May 19.

One of the boys, Khor Boon Chew, said he attempted to grab one of the aliens, but was "shot" with a pistol-like weapon. Chew felt "a stinging pain in his right palm," but there was apparently no further injury, *The (West Malaysia) Star*, May 23, 1979, stated.

After Chew was struck, the occupants "scurried back into their saucer and took off."

Raymond Liang, 21, who was playing basketball nearby, also witnessed the event.

About 4:30 p.m., March 16, Bruno Mathe saw a disc around 40 meters in diameter hovering only about a meter above his field in Saint-Pierre-de-Maille, France, reported *La Nouvelle Republique de Centre-Ouest*, April 17, 1979. The UFO was only about 2-2.5 meters thick.

A "radiance" from the object paralyzed the witness during its four-minute stay in the area, "and until the next day one of his arms was painful..."

Early on the morning of April 7, Pedro Celotto saw a UFO land in a field on his soybean plantation in Bigand, Santa Fe Province, Argentina.

Investigating, police discovered a burned circle about eight meters in diameter, according to the April 12, 1979, edition of the Buenos Aires, Argentina, *La Razon*.

At about the same time, other residents observed "a luminous object." One said it emitted an "intense light that blinded me," and there were reports that car engines were affected.

Police Officers Vander Campos and Benedito Mantos were driving near Belo Horizonte, Brazil, when they observed a UFO with numerous windows or portholes land in a field on the evening of May 5, stated the Buenos Aires *Cronica*, May 7, 1979.

The object reportedly emitted red and orange lights as well as fire from the bottom. The witnesses also said their car engine and radio ceased functioning.

After 1.5 minutes, the UFO took off straight up "at great speed."



1979 MUFON SYMPOSIUM COVERS WIDE ARRAY OF TOPICS

Communicating with occupants. UFO coverup. Cults. Pilot sightings. Press coverage. UFO entity types. Witness ridicule. Sounds. The case for extraterrestrial (ET) origin.

These were some of the topics covered by an impressive lineup of researchers at the 1979 MUFON (Mutual UFO Network, Inc.) UFO Symposium held in Burlingame, Calif., near San Francisco, recently. (See *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. VI, No. 6, p. 8). The meet was hosted by the group's Northern California chapter.

James M. McCampbell, engineering physicist and author of the highly-regarded book, *Ufology: New Insights from Science and Common Sense*, discussed the "Forbidden Frontier -- Communicating with Ufonauts." For centuries, he said, man has searched for objects and entities from the skies. Witness the huge structures, drawings and paintings on the surface of the earth by the Indians of North America and Peru to the inscriptions and recordings on board the Pioneer and Voyager spacecraft. Or sending radio messages into space, a procedure that could take many thousands of years.

These methods, of course, have only a minute chance of succeeding. So, what is the answer? McCampbell seems to suggest a closer study of psychic communication and humanoid/abduction reports.

But there is an even more startling possibility, and McCampbell pulled no punches in stating it.

"Although not acknowledged," he said, "it is now virtually certain the Air Force [AF] has one or more flying saucers that were recovered from crash sites along with the dead bodies of the occupants." (See *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 1).

The question of a UFO coverup by elements of the U.S. government was examined by William H. Spaulding, a quality control engineer, director of Ground Saucer Watch, and developer of a computerized UFO photo evaluation method. Spaulding and his associates were instrumental in freeing important UFO data from the Central Intelligence Agency via means of the Freedom of Information Act. But the lawsuit "is just the tip of the iceberg. More important documents exist within the voluminous government files. Documents and other hard data are very important, and upon their release will quantitatively establish that a coverup, highlighted with incompetent investigations, has been going on all these years."

Walter H. Greenawald, an aerospace engineer with the Rocketdyne Division of Rockwell International, surveyed 760 newspaper UFO articles for 1975-1976, and "it was noted that almost all of the accounts were incomplete" in containing useful data that would aid the serious researcher.

"UFO articles in the smaller papers invariably were much larger, containing more detail, and therefore were more newsworthy," Greenawald opined. "Conversely, some of the large dailies appeared to be using UFO articles merely as 'filler' material."

A research scientist with the Ames Research Center in California, Dr. Richard F. Haines has collected information on more than 3,000 UFO sightings by pilots. In his presentation, he reviewed 69 of these reports. Six involved E-M effects on board the aircraft. Seven percent "involved on-board and ground radar of the aerial phenomenon and one percent involved both on-board radar contact and some type of E-M effect." Also, "the largest proportion of sightings" were made between 9-11 p.m. A second "peak" occurred between 2-3 a.m.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astronomer and director of the Center for UFO Studies, delved into the witness ridicule factor. He believes that, perhaps, only one person in 10 or 20 report their UFO sightings. As a result, "there exists a vast storehouse... of information that we haven't yet tapped" that would be "just the kind of information we need for serious study."

"I get the picture of a considerable body of persons who are, in a sense, being held incommunicado," the former astronomical consultant to the AF's UFO projects stated. "They have had a bewildering experience... which sometimes profoundly affects their lives, and yet they are in a box. They can't talk about it."

At times, "the cultural climate in a particular country has some bearing on the ease with which UFO reports surface."

"In those countries where, say, religious influences are particularly strong, and ecclesiastical prejudice against the UFO subject is prevalent, it is harder to get spontaneous UFO accounts, but even so, one does get them," Hynek remarked.



A professor of English at California State University, Long Beach, Dr. Alvin H. Lawson ruminated on UFO entity types. There are six prevalent classes, according to Lawson: human, humanoid, animal, robot, exotic, and apparitional.

"The 2,000 or so UFO entity reports have presented ufology with a fascinating but bewildering array of descriptions of supposed alien life forms," the educator said. "While many seem recognizably human, humanoid, animal, or robotic, there are frequent accounts of seemingly unique creatures which are anatomically bizarre, ghostly, or similarly resistant to categorization.... Previous studies have helped prepare for a much-needed entity classification system, but more work of this kind should be done."

Lawson made interesting parallels of the six entity types between those described in UFO encounters and those found in such earthly cultural areas as Greek myths and fables, Christian beliefs, demonology, folklore, science fiction, comic book heroes, and even the works of Shakespeare. The parallels suggest "that most types of reported UFO entities seem closely tied to creatures from traditional cultural sources."

"I feel certain that many CE-III reports are accurate records of witnesses' sensory experiences," Lawson conjectured. "I am less sure that the reports represent physically 'real' events. The slow process of continued research into CE-III cases and other UFO reports will help resolve whether such accounts relate more directly to outer or to inner space."

"Careful review of a vast array of relevant evidence clearly leads to the conclusion that SOME unidentified flying objects are intelligently controlled vehicles whose origin is outside our solar system. All the arguments against the extraterrestrial origin seem to be based upon false reasoning, misrepresentation of evidence, neglect of relevant information, ignorance of relevant technology or pseudo sophisticated assumptions about alien appearance, motivation, or government secrecy."

These were the conclusions of Stanton T. Friedman, nuclear physicist, full-time UFO lecturer for nearly a decade, and foremost proponent of the now nearly unfashionable ET hypothesis.

Friedman believes that virtually all the objections to UFO reality are voiced by those "who have not studied the relevant data... They prefer to laugh rather than admit ignorance..."

"I would like to conclude by urging all with an interest in the future of this planet to study the relevant evidence about flying saucers and technology," Friedman remarked. "Stop being apologist ufologists! Stop being closet ufologists! Tell it like it is.... There is no better way of seeing our community than from the viewpoint of our alien visitors who undoubtedly think of us as a primitive society whose major activity is tribal warfare. It takes courage to recognize our own limitations rather than to hide behind the old nationalistic egotistic self-serving mottos of the past."

Other speakers included Dr. Ted Peters, Jr., an ordained minister, lecturer, author, and professor, who delved into "The Religious Dimension to the UFO Phenomenon"; Dr. David Stupple, associate professor of sociology at Eastern Michigan University, and William Mc-Neece, sociology instructor at four Detroit area colleges, who discussed "Contactees, Cults, and Cultures"; and Dr. Dennis R. Regan, an engineer with the Hughes Aircraft Company, and William K. Allan, a physicist, who analyzed sounds recorded during a period of UFO activity in Alberta, Canada.

Copies of the proceedings may be obtained from either Stan Friedman, 31628 Trevor Ave., Hayward, Calif. 94544, or MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas 78155. The price is \$8 in the U.S. and \$9 (U.S. currency) in all other countries.

#### ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS ESTABLISHES UFO STUDY GROUP

The House of Lords, London, England, has established a UFO Study Group under the guidance of the Earl of Clancarty, chairman, stated the London *Evening Standard*, June 25, 1979.

Lord Clancarty is also honorary treasurer of the group, and the Earl of Ilchester is honorary secretary.

Establishment of the group followed Clancarty's UFO debate in the Second Chamber of the House last winter. Fourteen House members have joined so far. UFO experts from around the world are slated to speak at future group meetings.

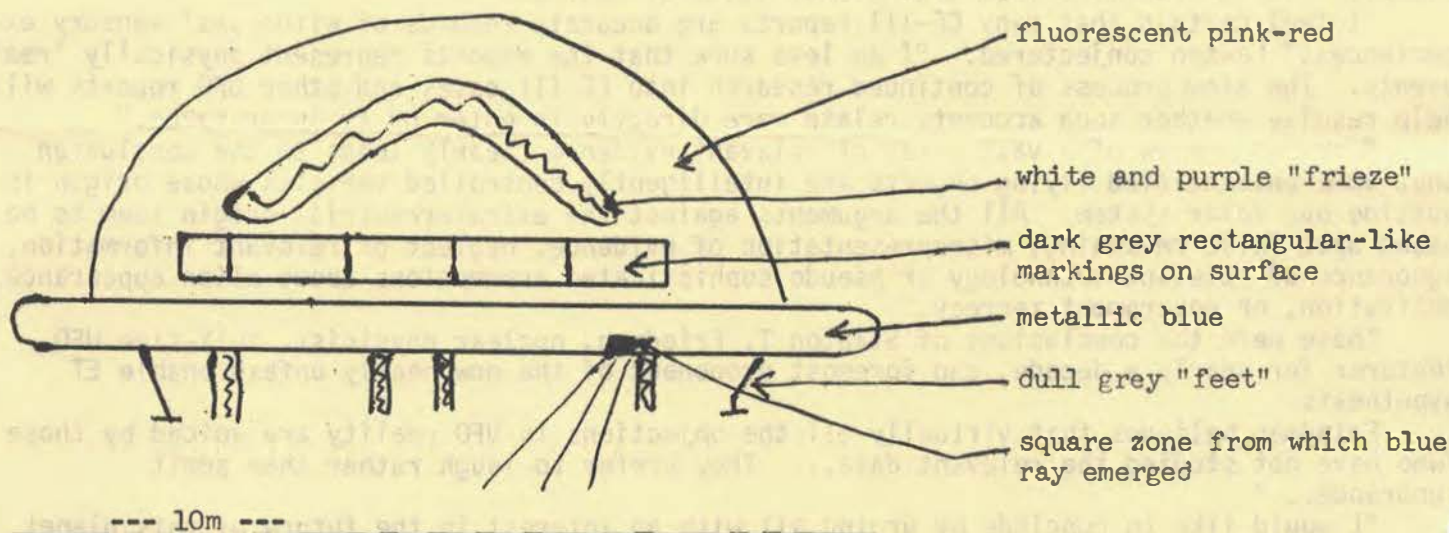


### UFO LIGHT BEAM ILLUMINATES DEAD TREE

On the evening of Tuesday, November 29, 1977, Hamish McLean, an investigator for the Aerial Phenomena Research Group (APRG), was cramming for exams at his home in Gisborne, New Zealand, when he received a call that a UFO had landed in a Waimata Valley paddock.

Arriving at the site some 16 kilometers from Gisborne, McLean observed, at 10:20, "a large bowler hat-shaped craft hovering above a hill" to his left. (See sketch, below). It was at an estimated altitude of 100 meters (m) and approximately 150 m from the witness' car. Hamish stopped his automobile and got out for a more concentrated look.

Suddenly, the UFO accelerated and sped toward where McLean stood, but it stopped and hovered around 60 m away for about three minutes. "Then a bright beam of blue light shot out of a small square aperture on the lower left side of the craft" and struck a dead Macrocarpa tree only about 15 m from the object.



four cylindrical hazy green beams of light

UFO Sketch, Near Gisborne, Waimata Valley, N.Z., November 29, 1977.

(Courtesy: APRG)

According to an APRG report, "the tree immediately lit up 'like a Christmass tree,' with each branch radiating coloured light of different hues (e.g., pink, orange, violet). The tree fluoresced in this way for some seven seconds until the blue beam irradiating it stopped. Sheep present in the paddock bleated and ran down the hill away from the tree, where they milled about in small groups."

The UFO moved 15 m to the right and hovered for two minutes "before sweeping back and behind the hill and re-emerging in the place where Hamish had first noticed it."

Hamish rushed to a nearby farmhouse to alert another APRG member. By the time the investigators returned, however, the alien craft had disappeared. Investigation of the tree site revealed nothing unusual. Even spiders on the tree trunk appeared unaffected.

UFOR is indebted to APRG, Gisborne, and Mrs. Idabel Epperson, Los Angeles, Calif., for information on this incident.

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The next edition of *UFO Research Newsletter* will be ready for mailing around December 15.

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We would appreciate any UFO clippings or sighting information you may care to send us.



## HENDRY TOME PUNCTURES THE BALLOON OF COMPLACENCY (Book Reviews)

Be prepared for a shock. Bet you serious UFO investigators thought you had been doing things right for the past 30-plus years. In *The UFO Handbook; A Guide to Investigating, Evaluating and Reporting UFO Sightings*, Allan Hendry, chief investigator for the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), punctures more than a few holes in that belief.

According to the foreword by CUFOS Director J. Allen Hynek: "UFO skeptics and detractors will think at first that they have found much to gloat over in the book." But take a second look: Hendry has provided, wrote Hynek, "the serious UFO investigator with a much sharper and comprehensive tool than heretofore available for cleaning out the Augean stables of the 'chaff' that has cluttered and nearly suffocated serious attempts to explore the UFO phenomenon."

For a year, Hendry spent full-time investigating about 1,300 reports and ruled out 90% of them, which, he claims, anyone "armed with one practical, pictorial handbook" can do. Obviously, he believes his book is just the ticket for this -- and it is, despite a tendency to err on the extreme conservative side. But, then, if you want a *real* scientific investigation...

The author hits and, in some cases, demolishes the "tools" considered sacrosanct by some UFO investigators. He believes much more research needs to be done on hypnosis before it "can be confidently employed as an arbiter of truth in the emotionally charged UFO issue." The same applies to the use of radar, photography, radiation detectors, and the polygraph.

What about UFO reports as opposed to I(dentified)FO incidents and the witnesses involved? Even years after a particular event, Hendry stated, witnesses in IFO reports elicited the same kind of emotional responses as those who observed UFOs. Also, a person's occupation does not "*truly* reflect his susceptibility to reporting misperceptions of natural or man-made objects as UFOs." The same occupations showed up in the 1,150 IFO cases "with equal representation and much greater weight of numbers" as in the UFO incidents. Hendry also drew up a misperception "failure rate" for different occupations. Pilots and air personnel were one of two groups with the lowest "failure rate" -- 75%. The other? Another shock: skilled trade personnel also scored 75%. So much for the infallibility of pilots as UFO witnesses. All witnesses, regardless of occupations, Hendry indicated, are subject to the same "distortions in perception, memory, and self-expression."

It is not surprising that the CUFOS researcher doesn't exactly buy the ET hypothesis. It "is a strong claim, and strong claims require strong evidence, evidence of a kind that has not manifested itself in 30 years." Besides, even the residue of 1,200 CE-III reports alone "began to grow uncomfortably large for them *all* to be spaceships."

Even the plotting of statistics comes into serious question. In one instance, a group of witnesses saw a UFO in a 9 p.m. time zone while others observed it in a 10 p.m. zone. The incident was plotted, however, as two separate sightings one hour apart.

"There is hardly a statistical effort that has ever been applied to the UFO phenomenon that is not problematic in its construction or interpretation," the author remarked.

Hendry indicated more research needs to be done on the "flap" years. Nineteen forty-seven, for instance, became a "flap" year only because one UFO researcher, Ted Bloecher, dug the reports out of newspaper morgues and wrote a highly-regarded, privately-published book. What about 1948, 1949, 1950, etc.?

The UFO organizations, Hendry wrote, "have traditionally been more characterized for their fierce possessiveness of reports, their loyalty to their respective 'clubs,' and their interpersonal mudslinging, which is often publicly aired. Most significant is the real failure of these organizations to perform like a *network* which is more than the 'sum of its parts.'" These groups have done an ineffectual job of weeding out IFO reports, Hendry indicated: for instance, none of the groups had developed a list of the 60-plus advertising plane companies in the U.S. This is odd, especially since ad planes were the number two culprit responsible for nocturnal light IFOs.



"There isn't one single UFO case whose implications are as important as those of the rich inferences that have grown around the sightings," the author opined. "The UFO reports address us not on a high intellectual plane, but at those primitive depths of the subconscious where fairies and demons retain their vitality, even in the 20th Century."

True. Not true. Both seem to apply.

"Unless we develop *drastically* new ideas and methodologies for the study of the baffling UFO cases and the human context in which they occur," Hendry concluded, "we will watch the next 30 years of UFO report gathering simply mirror the futility and frustration of the last 30 years."

The sometimes disturbing truth that Hendry brings home in this useful and comprehensive work is that a new, much more scientific means of investigating UFO reports is necessary. Many past cases, including some "classics," may not be all that good. Witnesses -- including pilots -- are, more often than not, "fooled." Even "scientists who enter this emotionally loaded field (*regardless* of their specialties) let their normally critical guards down and accept reduced standards in their own rules of evidence."

But don't be thrown off. This is *not* an anti-UFO book, and it should force the conscientious, serious investigator to take a closer, more comprehensive look at his next big case before rushing to place it in the UFO category.

[Allan Hendry, *The UFO Handbook; A Guide to Investigating, Evaluating and Reporting UFO Sightings*, Foreword by Dr. J. Allen Hynek (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1979), 297 pgs., \$8.95, paperback, photographs, introduction, appendix, bibliography].

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Do we really need another book recounting old occupant/abduction reports such as the Flatwoods, W.Va., case; the Socorro, N.M., incident; the Betty and Barney Hill report; the Reverend Gill encounter with occupants in New Guinea; the Mothman reports in West Virginia; and the Travis Walton and Pascagoula, Miss., abduction cases? In *Creatures From UFO's*, by journalist Daniel Cohen, the answer is a resounding NO. Since Cohen is the author of books for young people, we can only assume this supremely amateurish effort was produced with youngsters in mind. If so, there are far better sources for the young folks to consult. If not, the oft-times sad state of publishing in this country has reached a new, lamentable low.

[Daniel Cohen, *Creatures From UFO's* (An Archway Paperback, Pocket Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, 1979), 115 pgs., \$1.50, photographs, drawings, index].

#### NASA SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS STUDY UFO REPORTS FOR CLUES TO SPACE TRAVEL

A group of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientists and engineers are studying UFO reports in their work on a theoretical space propulsion system.

The interesting and potentially important admission was made by Alan Holt, a Spacelab Systems supervisor training astronauts at the agency's Johnson Space Center in Houston, at the Joint Propulsion Conference of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Society of Aeronautical Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical engineers in Las Vegas, Nev., during the summer, reported the *Las Vegas Sun*, June 21, 1979. Holt did stress, however, that NASA "isn't officially conducting UFO research."

UFO propulsion data gathered by the group closely matched "the physical effects generated by hydromagnetic fields that may vault future U.S. spacecraft across entire galaxies instantaneously," the engineer indicated. If Holt's theory is correct, it could be a sensational breakthrough in the search to find a "fuel" that could propel manned spacecraft through interstellar space.

The theory concerns the possible use of magnetic fields to propel the manned vehicles across vast distances in space. Holt has even designed a propulsion system for a winged saucer that is being studied by NASA. It "uses pulsating lasers or super-conducting magnets to generate opposing magnetic fields."